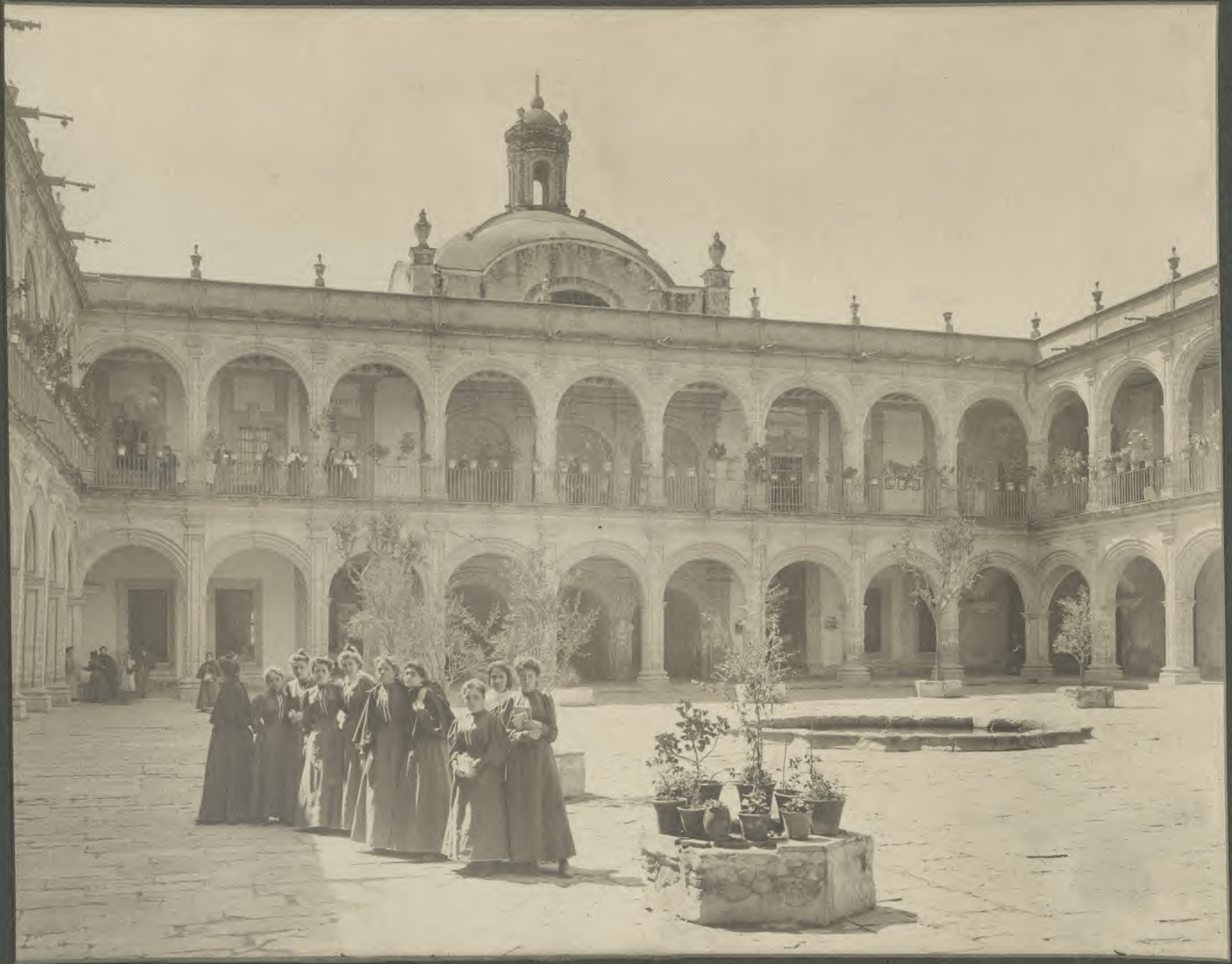

NUMBER 33] **The** [IV VOLUME

Colegio de las Viscainas

CITY of MEXICO

PRINCIPAL COURT or *PATIO* LOOKING TOWARDS STAIRCASE DOME
STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THIS institution was founded by three wealthy Biscayan merchants in the year 1732 as an institution for the education of girls. Its real name is the *Colegio de la Paz*, but the nativity of its founders has given its popular designation. It covers an enormous area, and its handsome great central *patio*, or court, is one of the largest in Mexico. Nearly $2,000,000 has been expended in the erection, adornment and improvement of this building. The staircase dome in this plate is an uncommon instance of the secular use of that feature.

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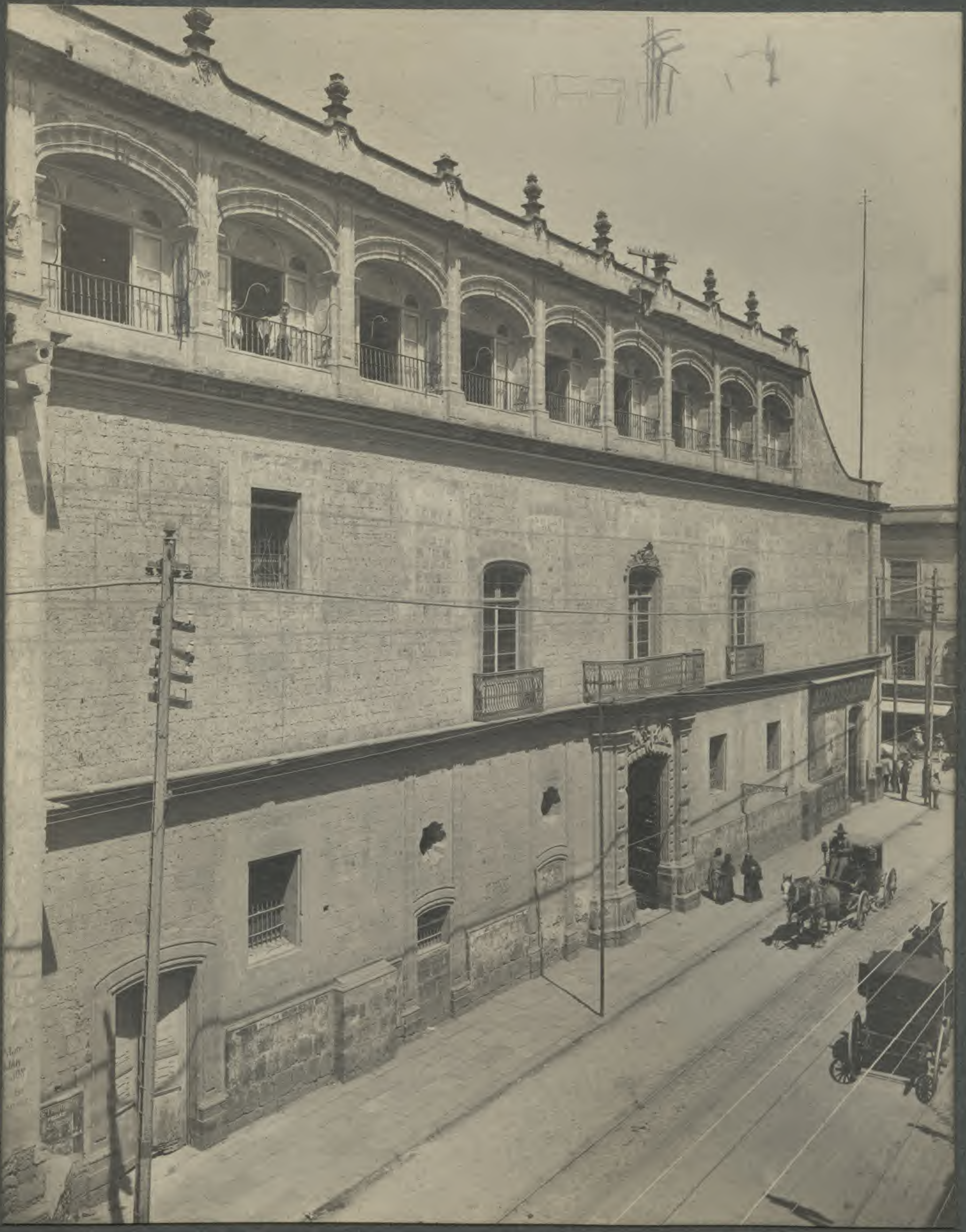

NUMBER. 34] [IV VOLUME

Colegio de las Niñas

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD of RECONSTRUCTION, PROBABLY EARLY 18th CENTURY

THIS institution, the *College for Girls*, was founded in 1548, by the Flemish monk, Pedro de Gante (Peter of Ghent). It is now the house of the German Club.

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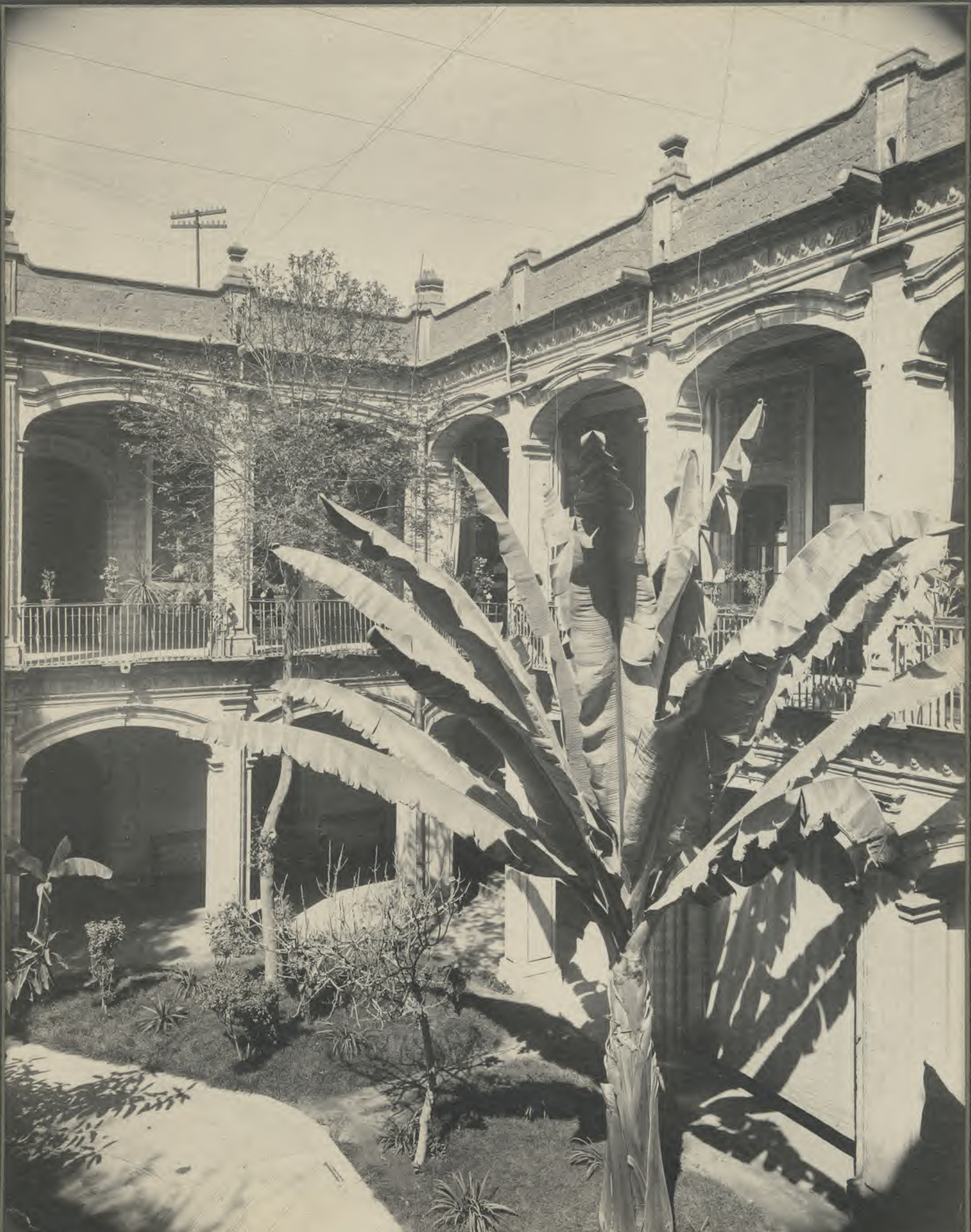

NUMBER 35] **The Court or Patio** [IV VOLUME

Colegio de las Niñas

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION, PROBABLY EARLY 18th CENTURY

THIS institution, the *College for Girls*, was founded in 1548, by the Flemish monk, Pedro de Gante (Peter of Ghent). It is now the house of the German Club.

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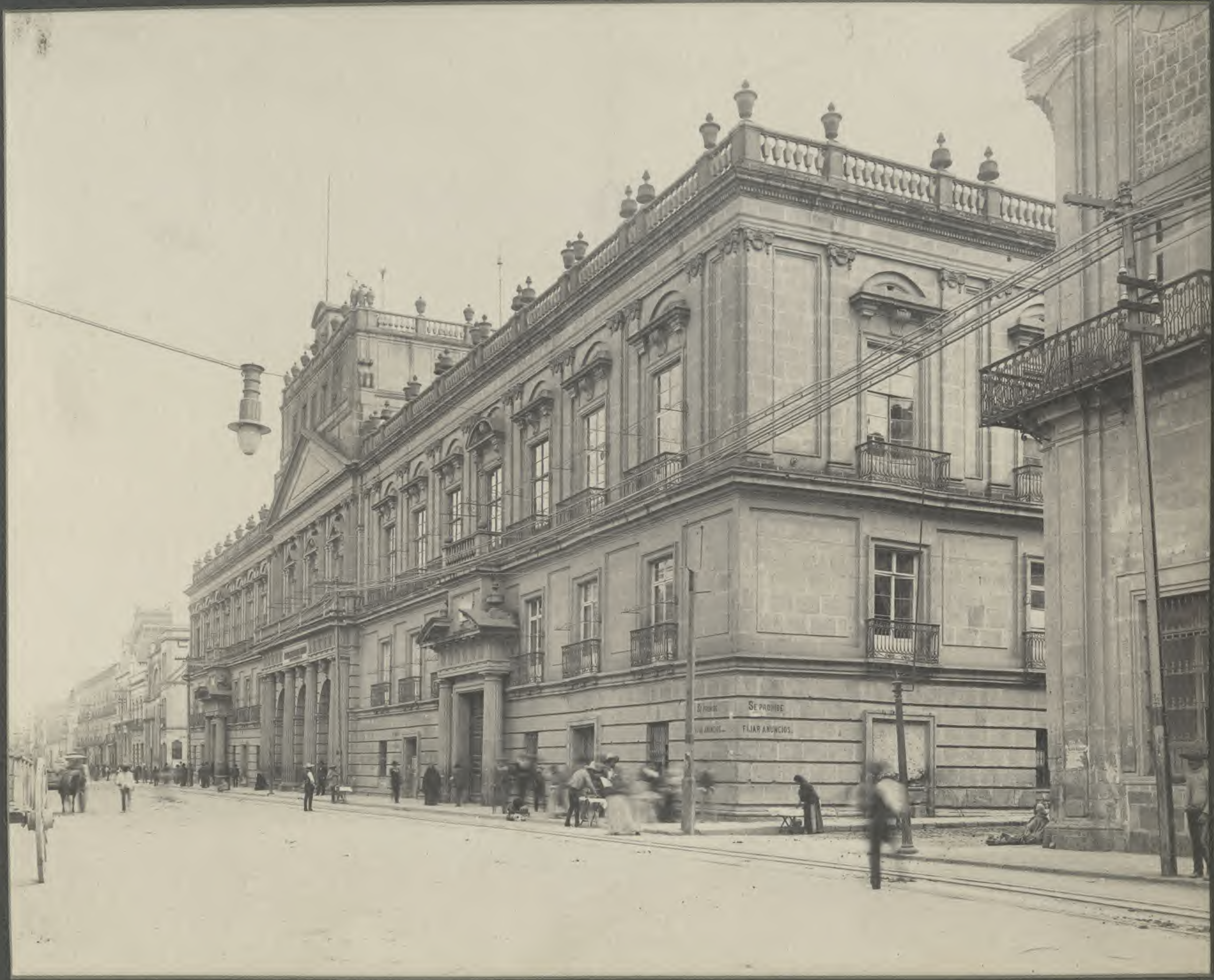
SE PROHIBE
FIJAR ANUNCIOS.

NUMBER 36] The [~~IV~~ VOLUME

Minería, or Institute of Mines

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 1797-1813 ARCHITECT MANUEL TOLSA STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THE Minería is one of the largest secular buildings in Mexico, and is the chief work of its famous architect. Tolsa's plans, however, were not only modified in execution, but the building has since been much changed by alteration. It was built for the headquarters of the mining industry, always the most important interest of the country. The main court is one of the finest in Mexico. This building was much injured by the settling of its foundations, and was saved, in 1830, by the work of the architect, Villard.

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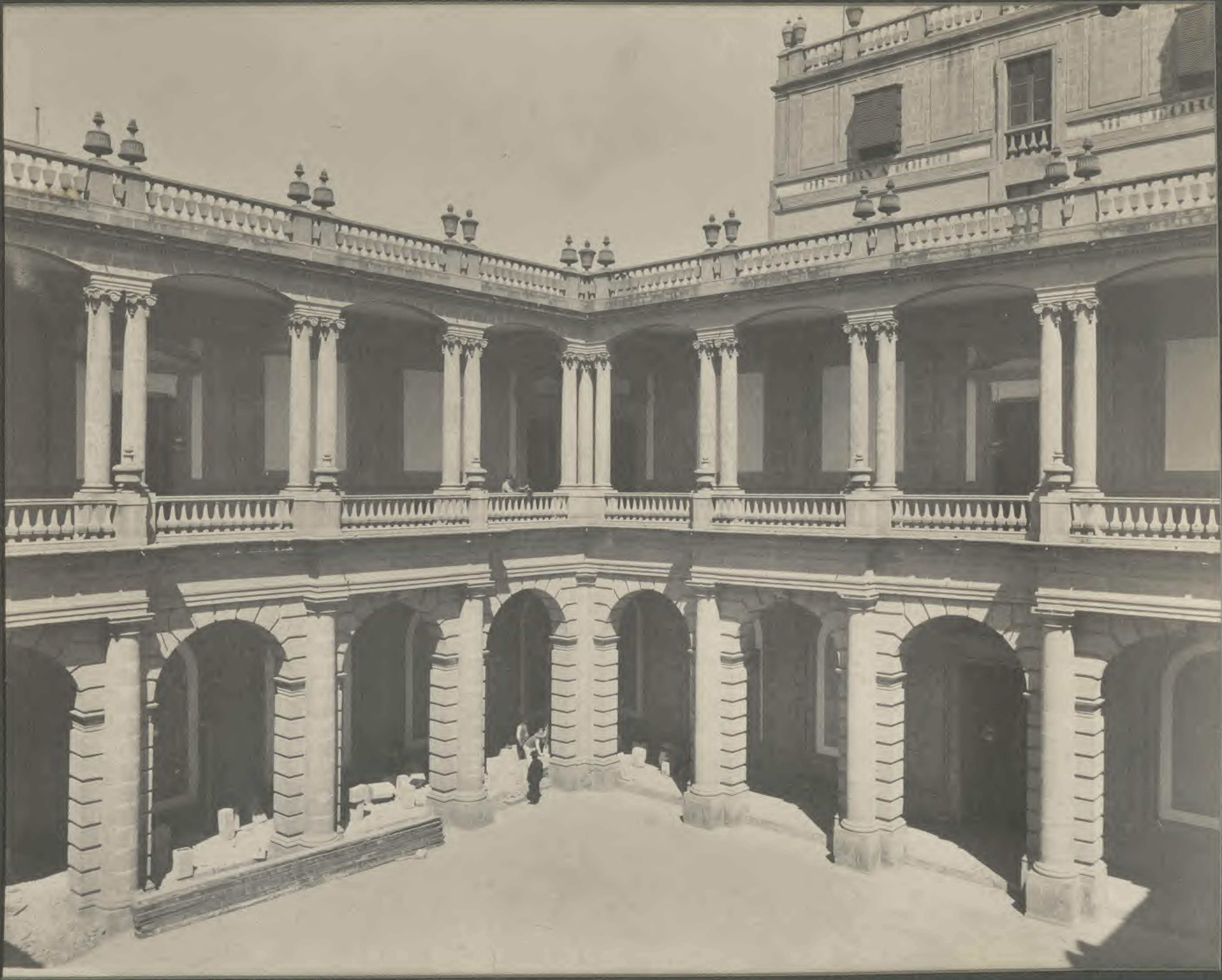

NUMBER 37] **The Grand Court** [IV VOLUME

The Mineria, or Institute of Mines

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 1797-1813 ARCHITECT MANUEL TOLSA STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THE Mineria is one of the largest secular buildings in Mexico, and is the chief work of its famous architect. Tolsa's plans, however, were not only modified in execution, but the building has since been much changed by alteration. It was built for the headquarters of the mining industry, always the most important interest of the country. The main court is one of the finest in Mexico. This building was much injured by the settling of its foundations, and was saved, in 1830, by the work of the architect, Villard.

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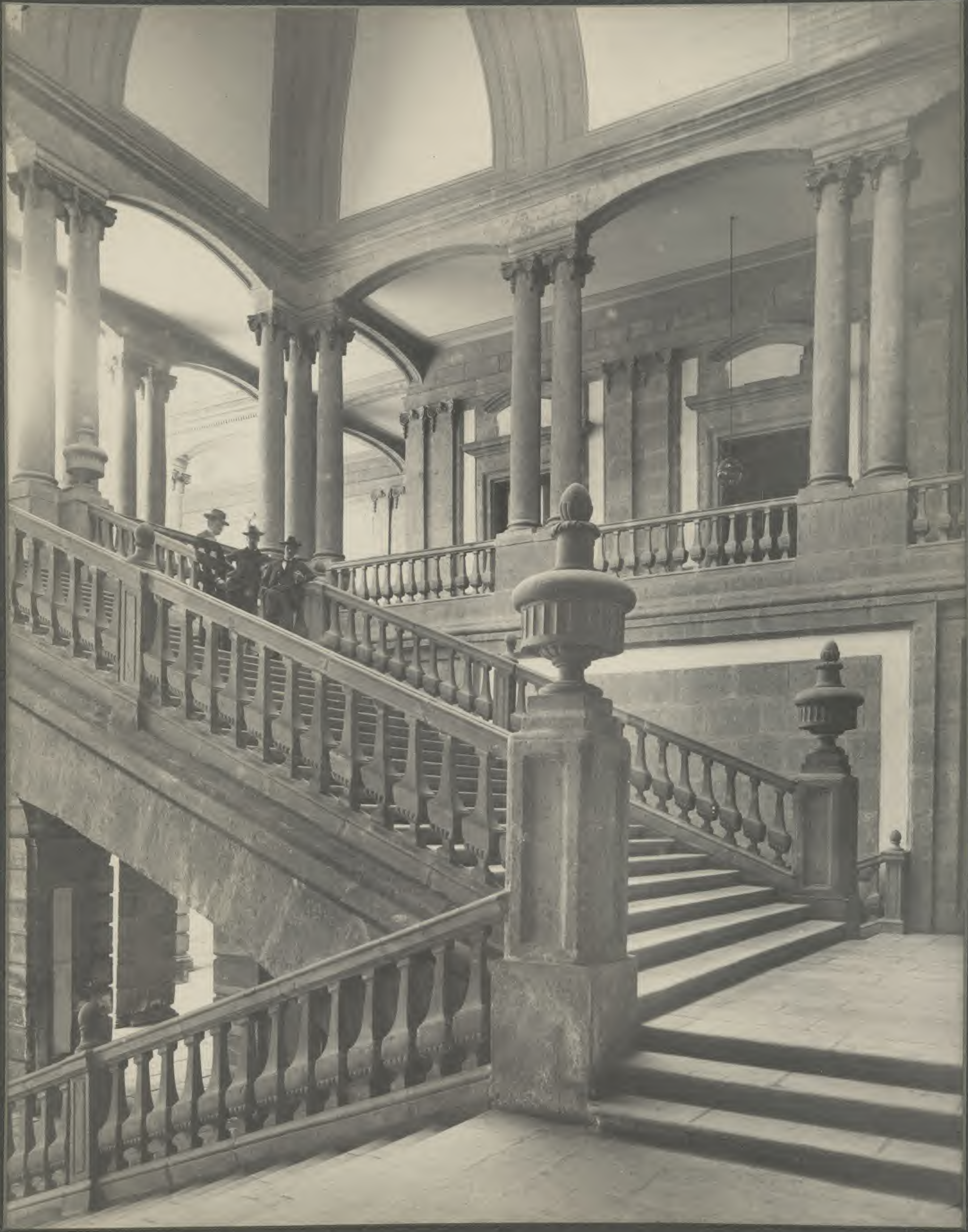

NUMBER 38] **The Grand Staircase** [IV VOLUME

The Mineria, or Institute of Mines

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 1797-1813 ARCHITECT MANUEL TOLSA STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THE Minería is one of the largest secular buildings in Mexico, and is the chief work of its famous architect. Tolsa's plans, however, were not only modified in execution, but the building has since been much changed by alteration. It was built for the headquarters of the mining industry, always the most important interest of the country. The main court is one of the finest in Mexico. This building was much injured by the settling of its foundations, and was saved, in 1830, by the work of the architect, Villard.

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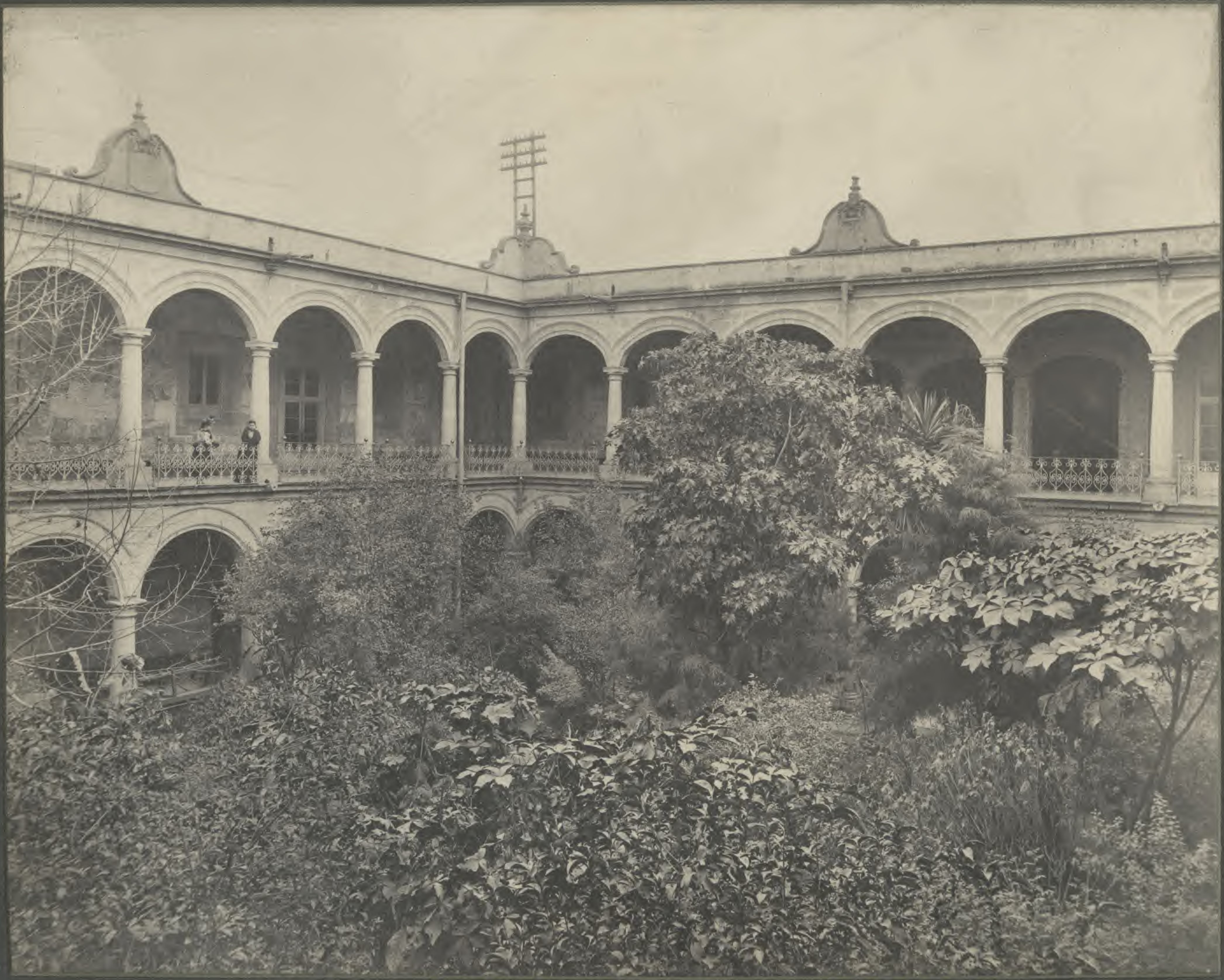

NUMBER 39] **The Grand Court, or Patio** [IV VOLUME

University of Mexico

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 18th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THE great building erected for the University of Mexico, now occupied by the National Conservatory of Music, is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful great court. The grand staircase is decorated with some of the largest and finest paintings by Francisco Antonio Vallejo.

SEE References VOL. I, PAGES 74, 75, 76

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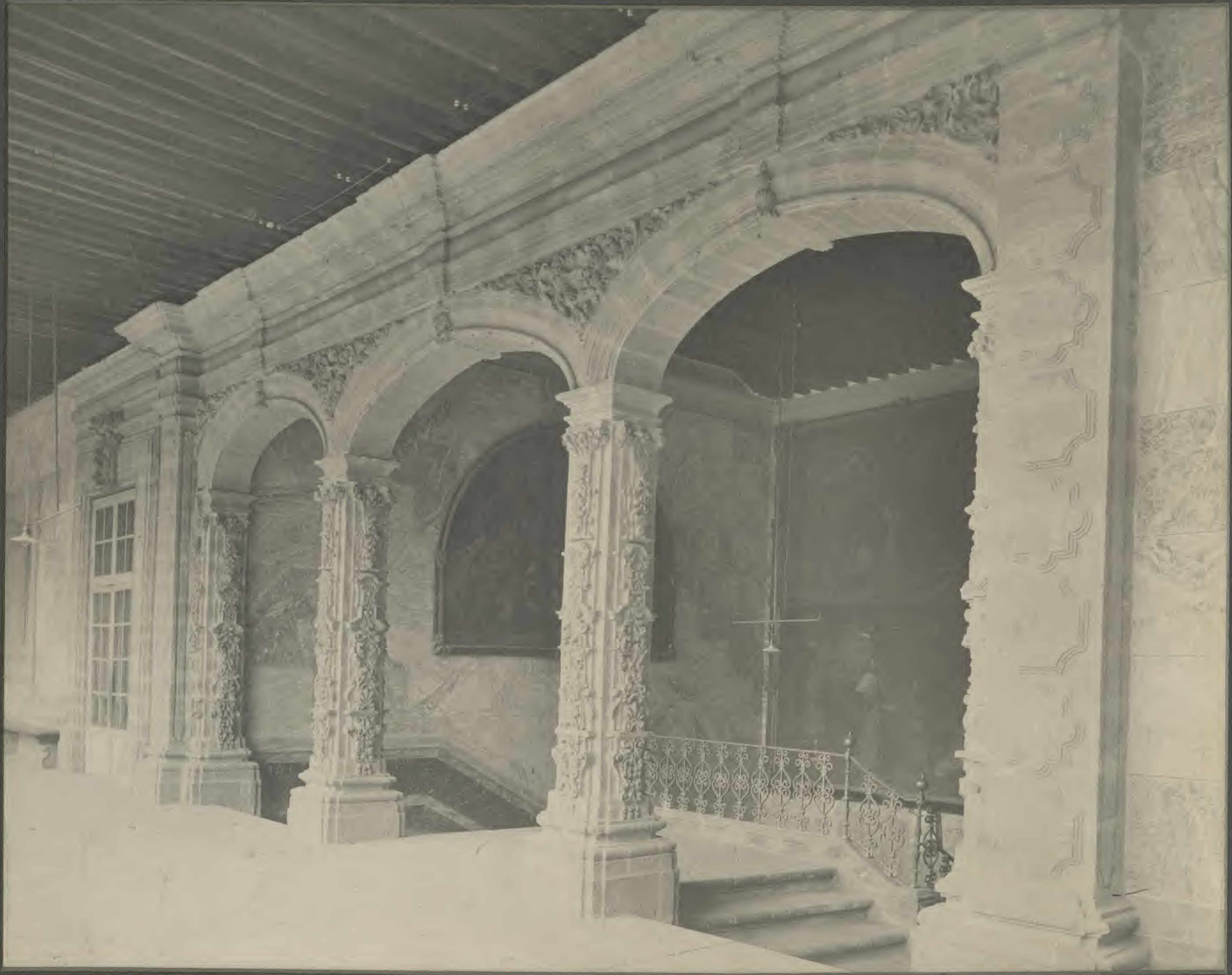

NUMBER 40] The Grand Staircase [IV VOLUME

University of Mexico

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 18th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THE great building erected for the University of Mexico, now occupied by the National Conservatory of Music, is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful great court. The grand staircase is decorated with some of the largest and finest paintings by Francisco Antonio Vallejo.

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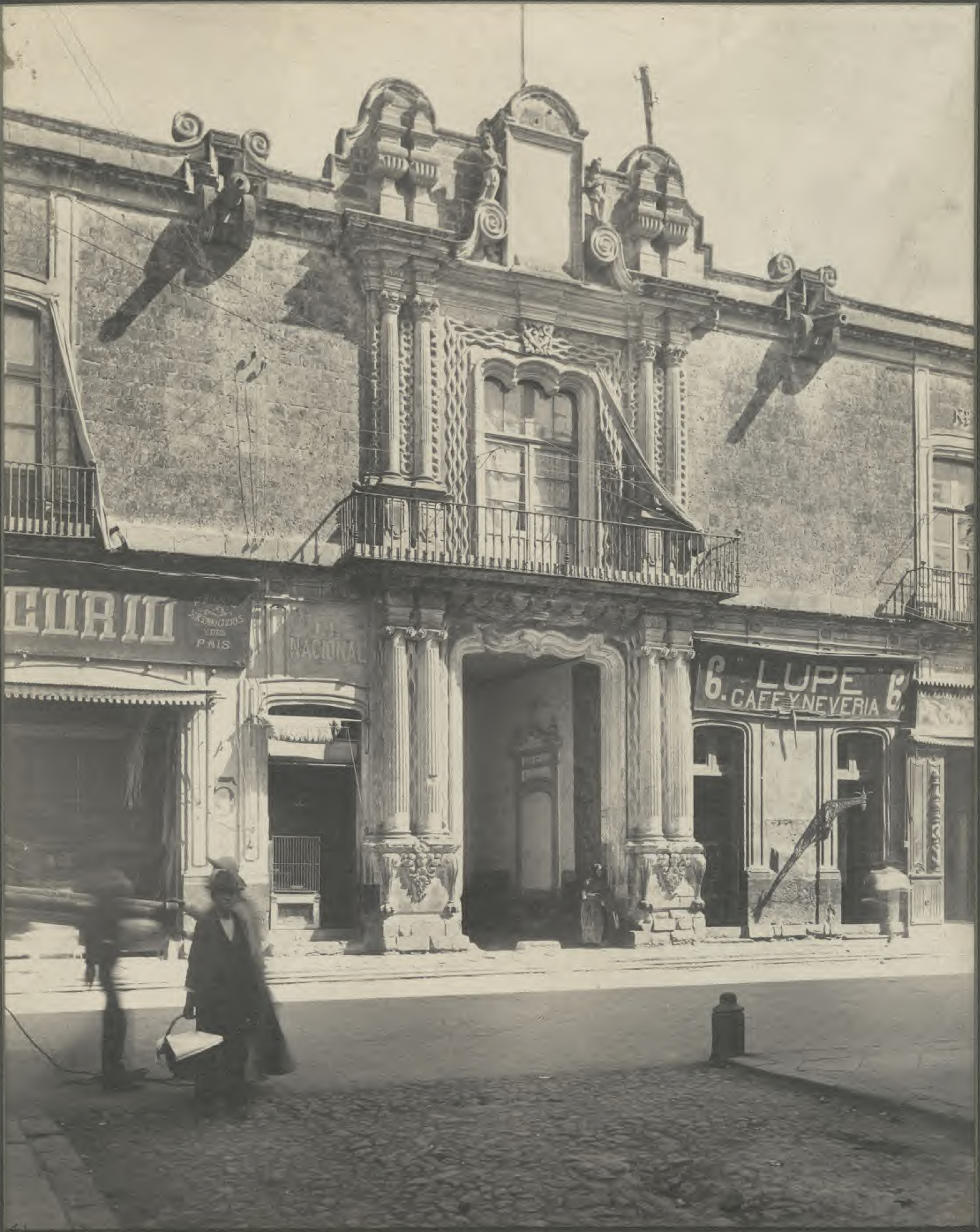CURIO
EXTRANGERAS
Y DEL
PAIS
NACIONAL
6. LUPE 6.
CAFE Y NEVERIA

NUMBER 41] **View of Entrance** [IV VOLUME

House of the Count of Santiago

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD of ERECTION EARLY 16th CENTURY Of RECONSTRUCTION 18th CENTURY

ONE of the oldest houses in the capital is that of the Count of Santiago de Calimaya, erected just after the Conquest, the corner-stone said to have been laid by Cortés. Notable are the curious gargoyles in imitation of cannon, and the elaborately carved doors.

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NUMBER *42*] [*II* VOLUME

House of the Count of Santiago

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD of ERECTION EARLY 16th CENTURY Of RECONSTRUCTION 18th CENTURY

ONE of the oldest houses in the capital is that of the Count of Santiago de Calimaya, erected just after the Conquest, the corner-stone said to have been laid by Cortés. Notable are the curious gargoyles in imitation of cannon, and the elaborately carved doors.

SEE Reference VOL. I, PAGE 132

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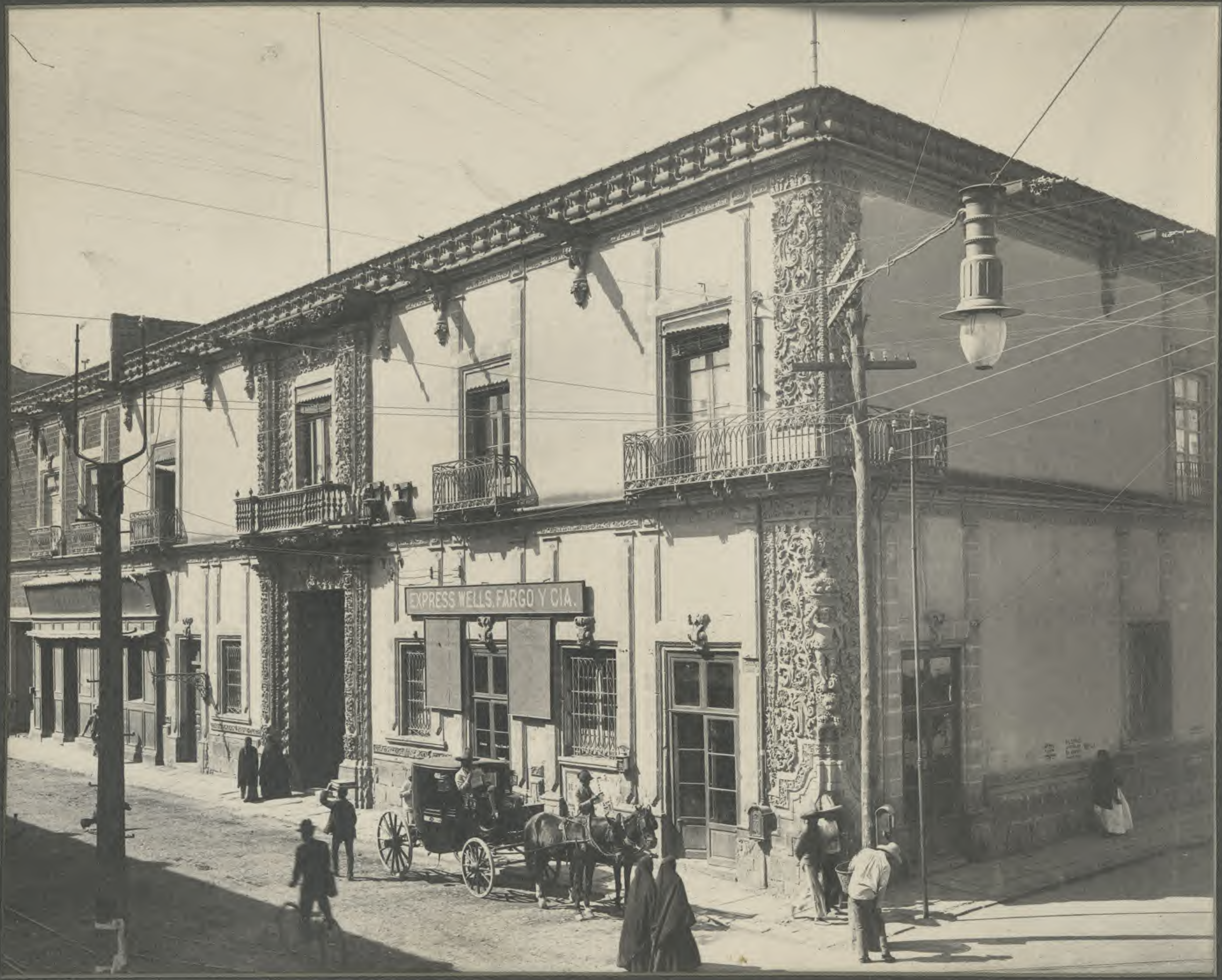
EXPRESS WELLS, FARGO Y CIA.

NUMBER 43] [IV VOLUME

House of the Conde de Heras

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 17th CENTURY STYLE FLORID SPANISH

THIS great house is remarkable for its rich ornamentation and its handsome entrance; also its bronze balconies wrought in China. The building is now occupied by the offices of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company.

SEE References VOL. I, PAGES 133, 136

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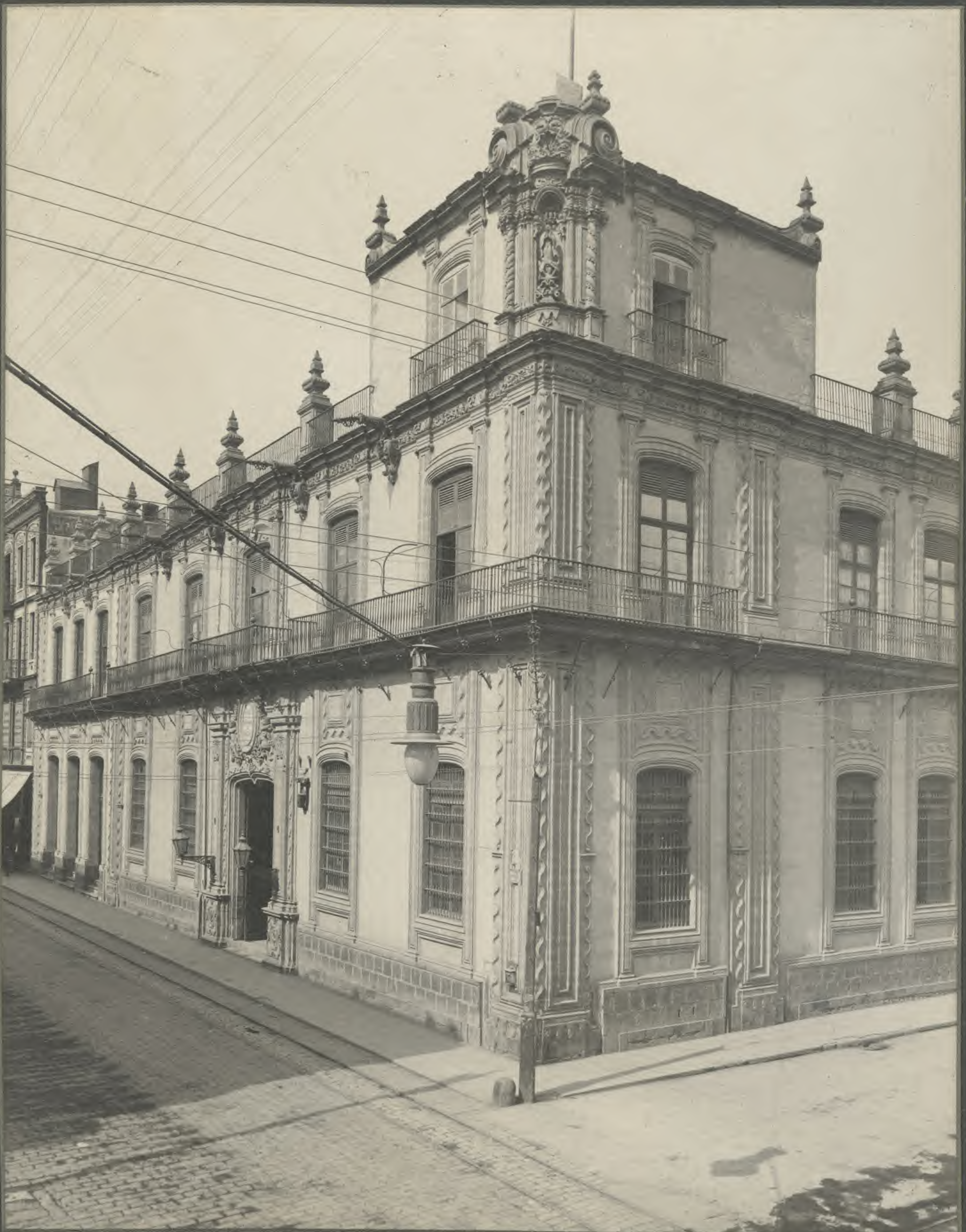

NUMBER 44] [IV VOLUME

House of the Countess of San Mateo de Valparaiso

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 18th CENTURY
STYLE PLATERESQUE
ARCHITECT FRANCISCO GUERRERO Y TORRES

THIS fine old house is now occupied by the National Bank of Mexico. The doors are particularly interesting for their rich carving.

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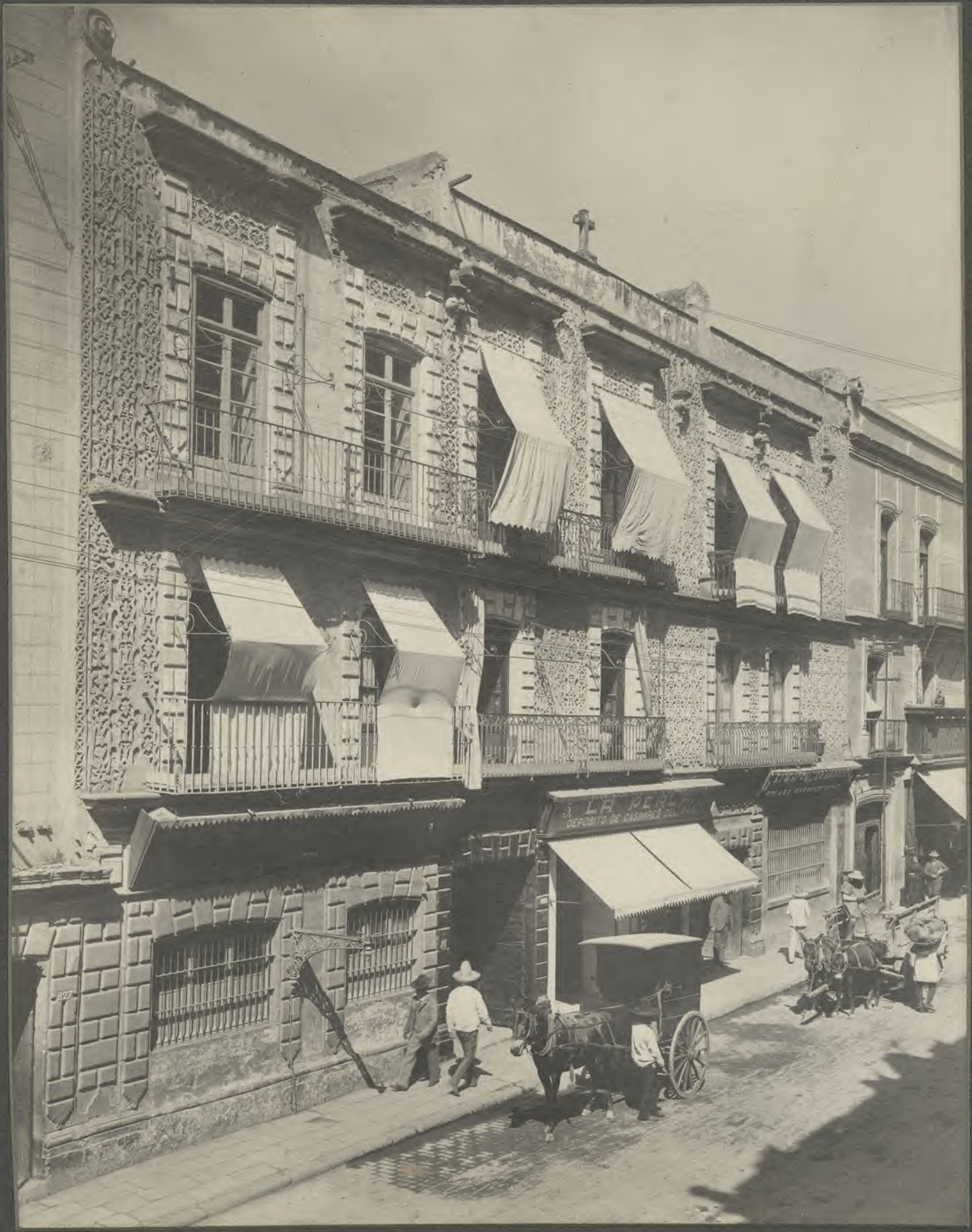
5 LA PERL
DEPOSITO DE CASIMIRES DEL
827

NUMBER 45] [IV VOLUME

House Nº 5 in the Calle de Monterilla

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD ABOUT the MIDDLE of the 18th CENTURY STYLE MUDÉJAR

TWO houses in the *Calle de Monterilla* are notable examples of the employment of elaborate moulded relief-work in diaper patterns for the decoration of stuccoed wall surfaces. One of these houses is at Number 5 and the other is at the corner of the Calle de Don Juan Manuel. The work shows strongly the Moorish influence.

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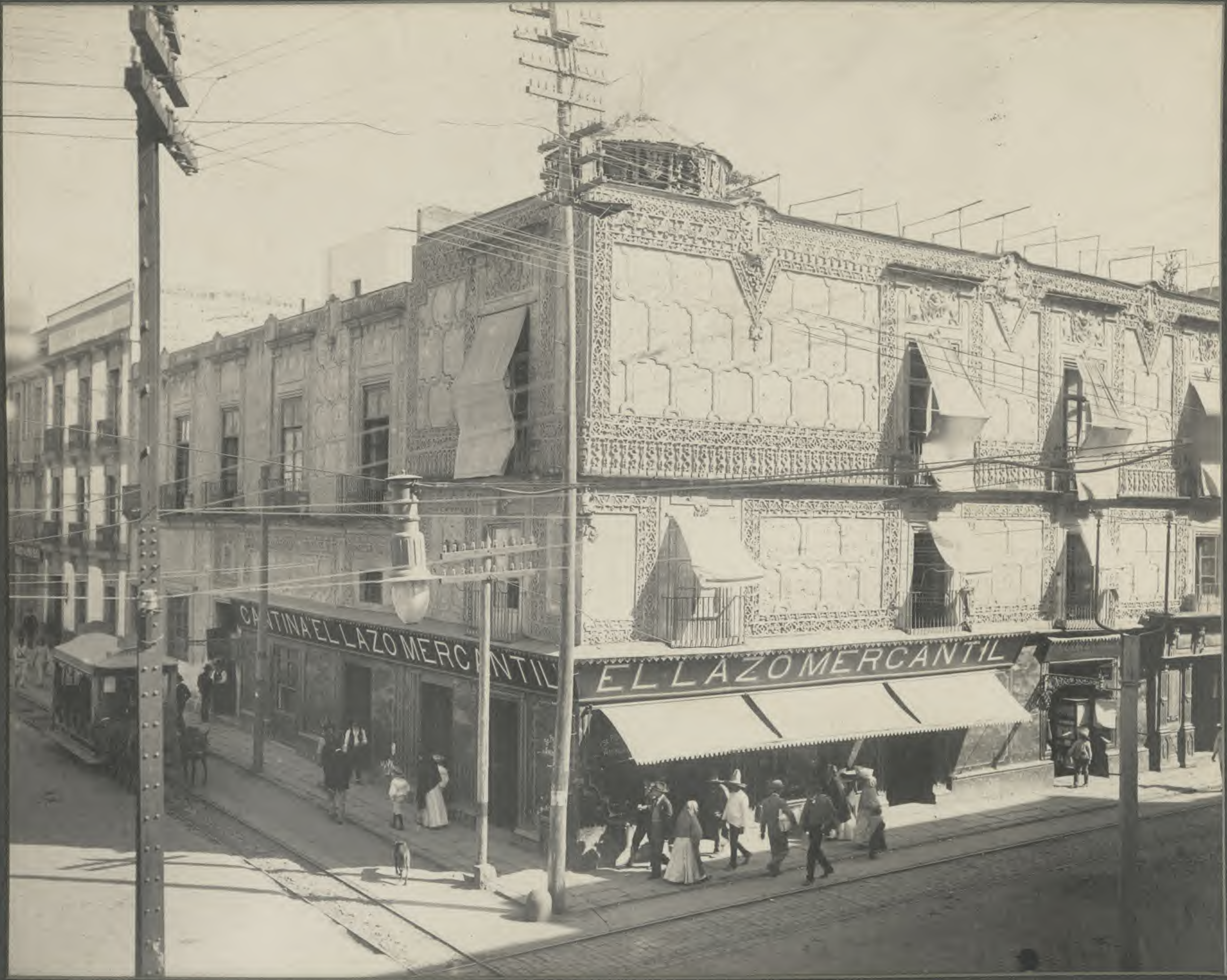
CANTINA EL LAZO MERCANTIL
EL LAZO MERCANTIL

NUMBER 46] [IV VOLUME

House in the Calle de Monterilla

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD ABOUT the MIDDLE of the 18th CENTURY STYLE MUDÉJAR

TWO houses in the *Calle de Monterilla* are notable examples of the employment of elaborate moulded relief-work in diaper patterns for the decoration of stuccoed wall surfaces. One of these houses is at Number 5 and the other is at the corner of the Calle de Don Juan Manuel. The work shows strongly the Moorish influence.

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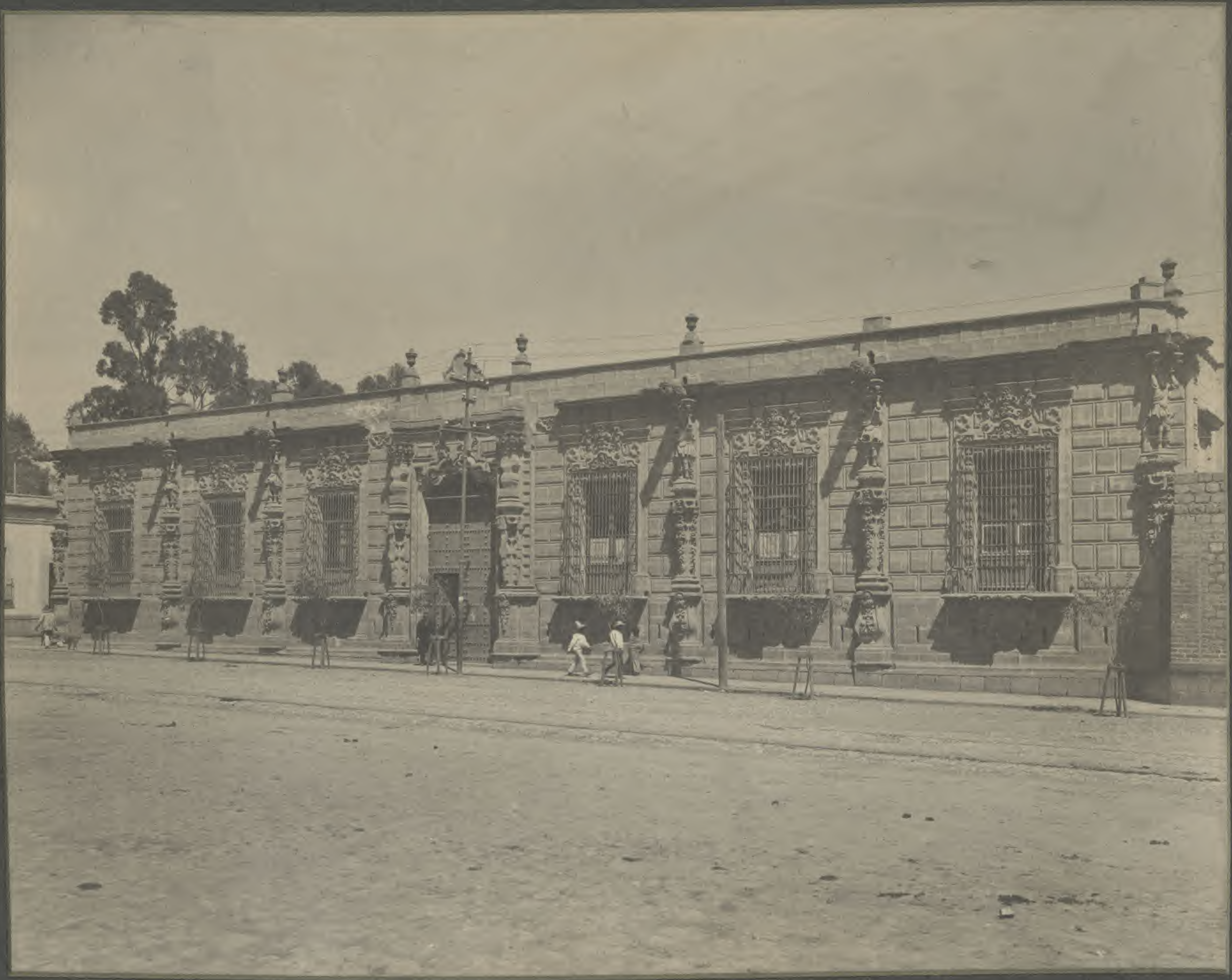

NUMBER 47] [IV VOLUME

The Casa de los Mascarones

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD 18th CENTURY STYLE CHURRIGUERESQUE
ARCHITECT FRANCISCO GUERRERO Y TORRES

THIS house, whose popular designation as given above means "The House of the Masks," is the most elaborate example in Mexico of its style as applied to domestic architecture. It was left unfinished by its owner, the Marquis of the Valley of Oaxaca, at his death in 1771, after he had already spent $100,000 on it.

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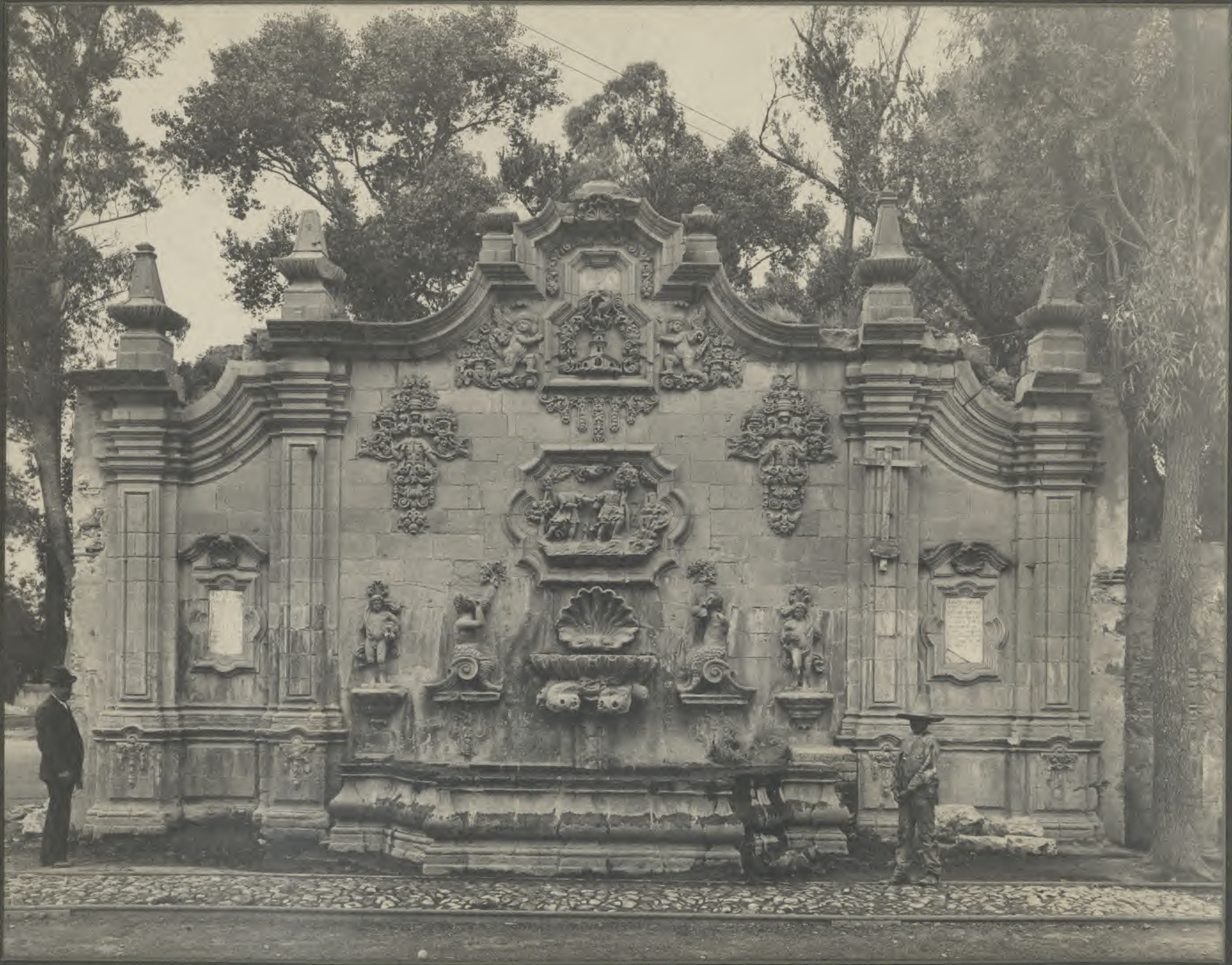

NUMBER 48] [IV VOLUME

Aqueduct Fountain at Chapultepec

CITY of MEXICO

PERIOD LATE 18th CENTURY STYLE ROCOCO

THIS fountain, together with that of the *Salto del Agua*, is all that remains of the great aqueduct that brought water from the spring at Chapultepec to the City of Mexico. It is built on the same course as the ancient aqueduct constructed by the Aztecs long before the Conquest.

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